Plate 1: THE SKULL

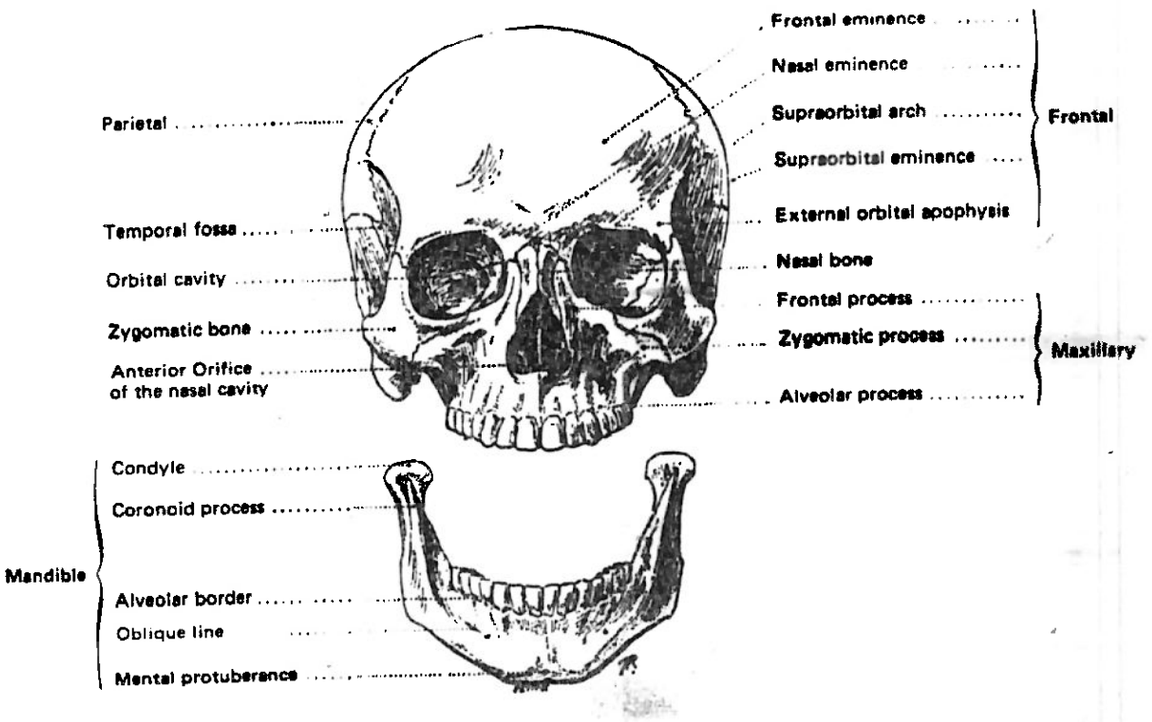


FIGURE 1: ANTERIOR ASPECT

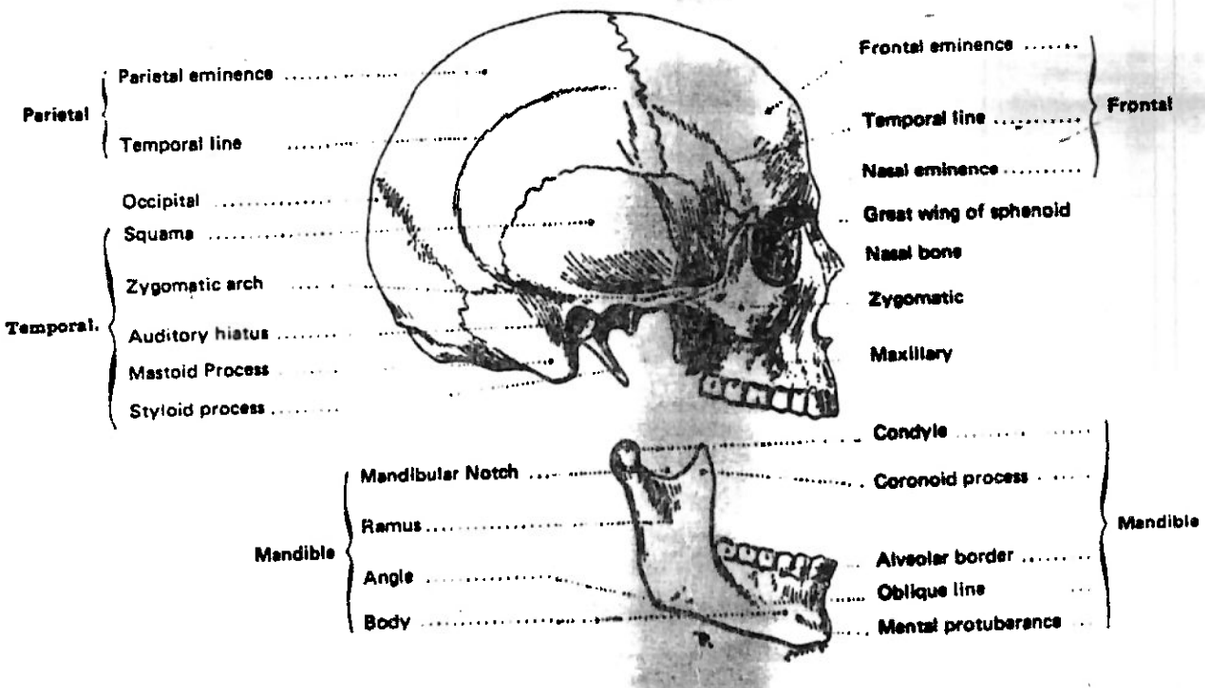


FIGURE 2. LATERAL ASPECT

Plate 46: MUSCLES OF THE NECK

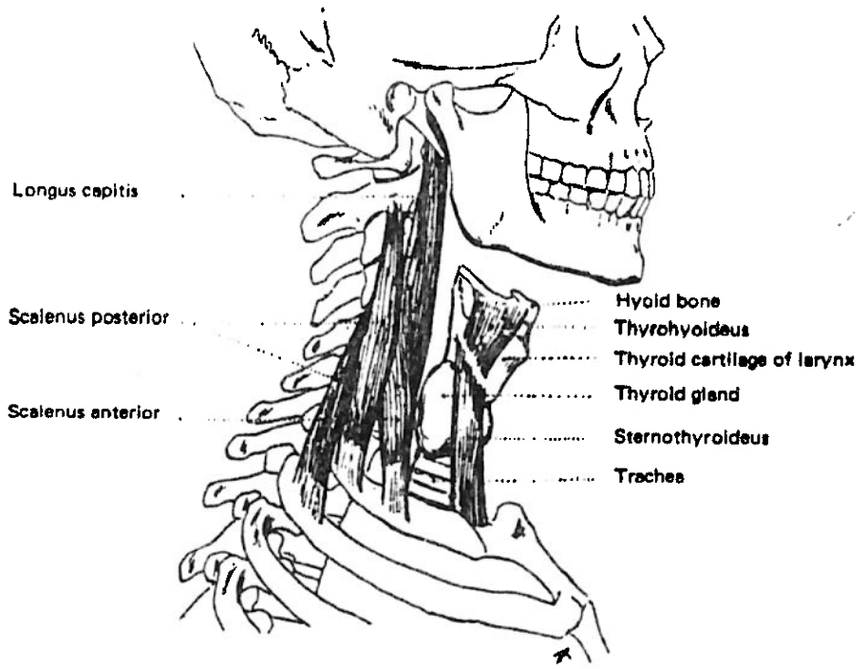


FIGURE 1

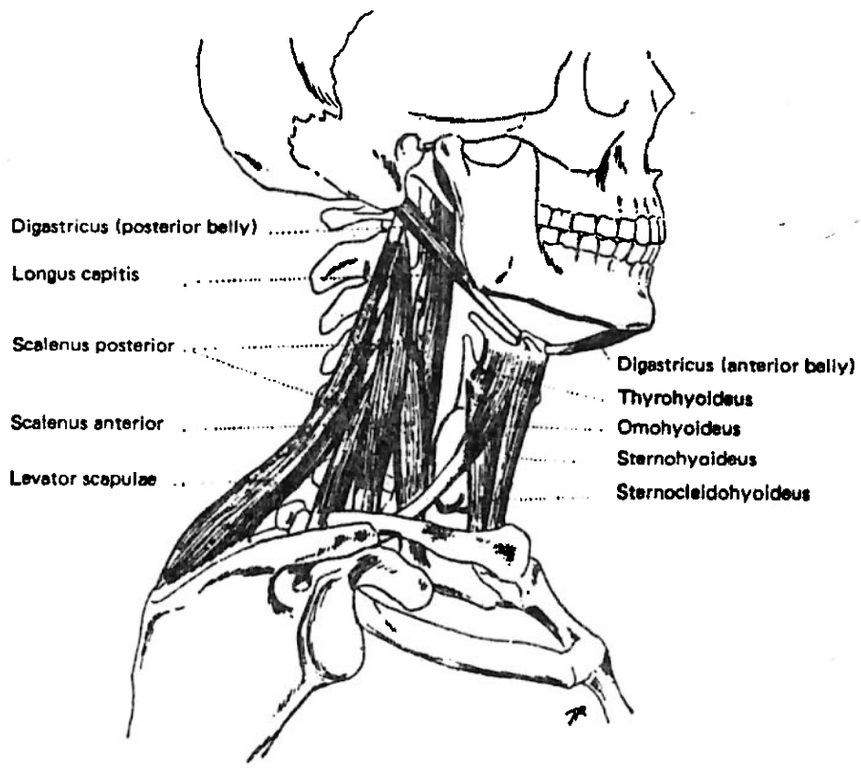


FIGURE 2

Plate 47: MUSCLES OF THE NECK

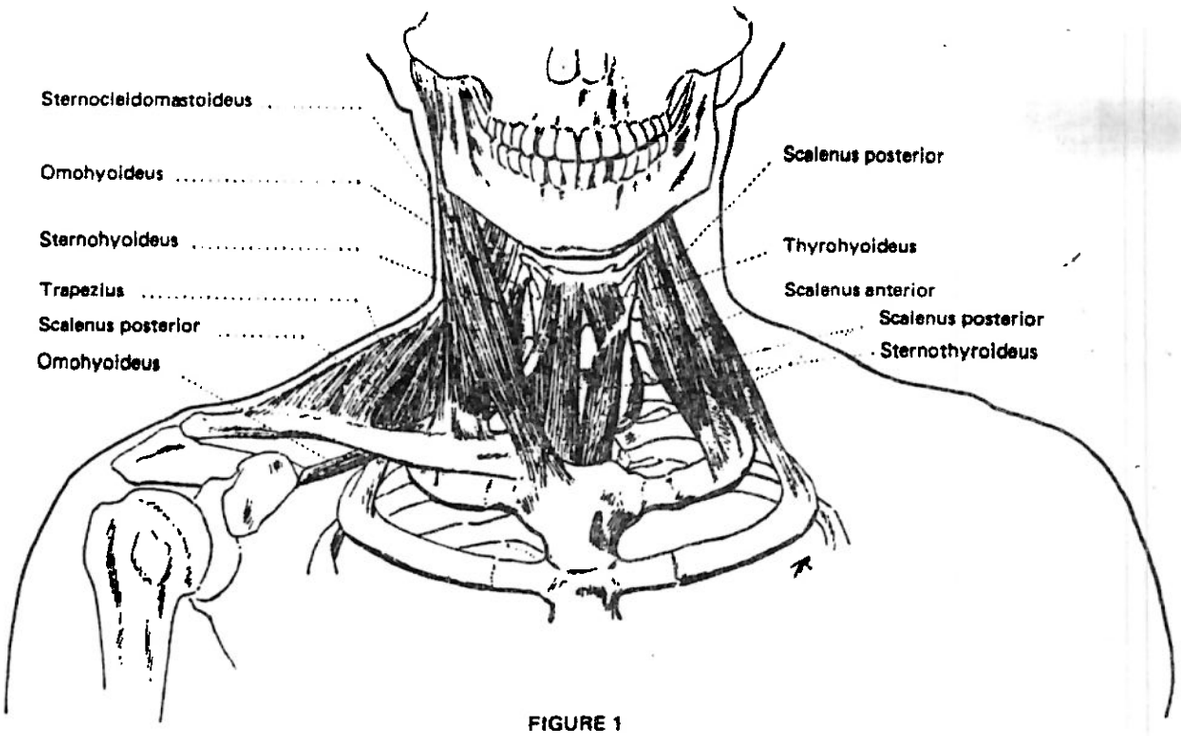


FIGURE 1

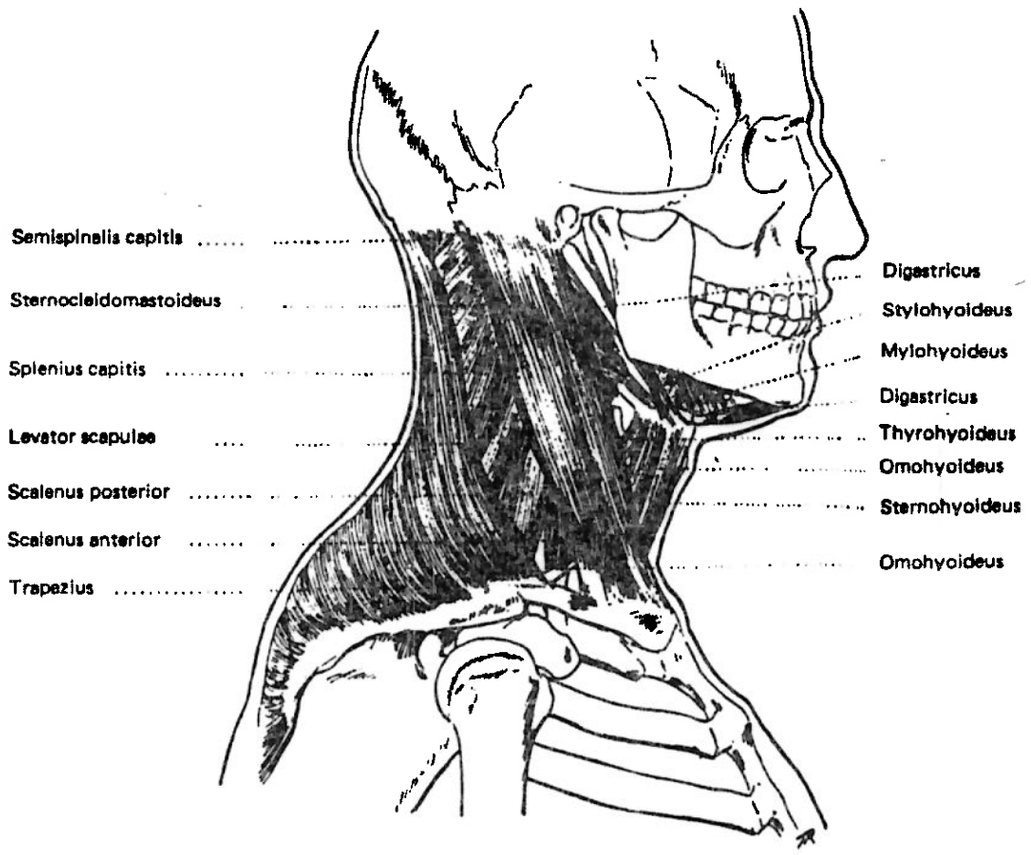


FIGURE 2

Plate 42: MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK AND NECK (POSTERIOR REGION)

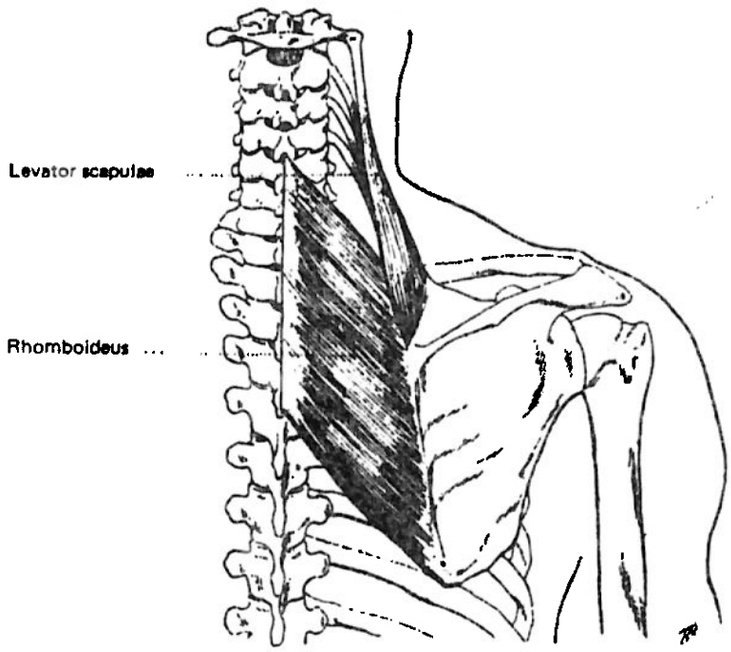


FIGURE 1: RHOMBOIDEUS AND LEVATOR SCAPULAE

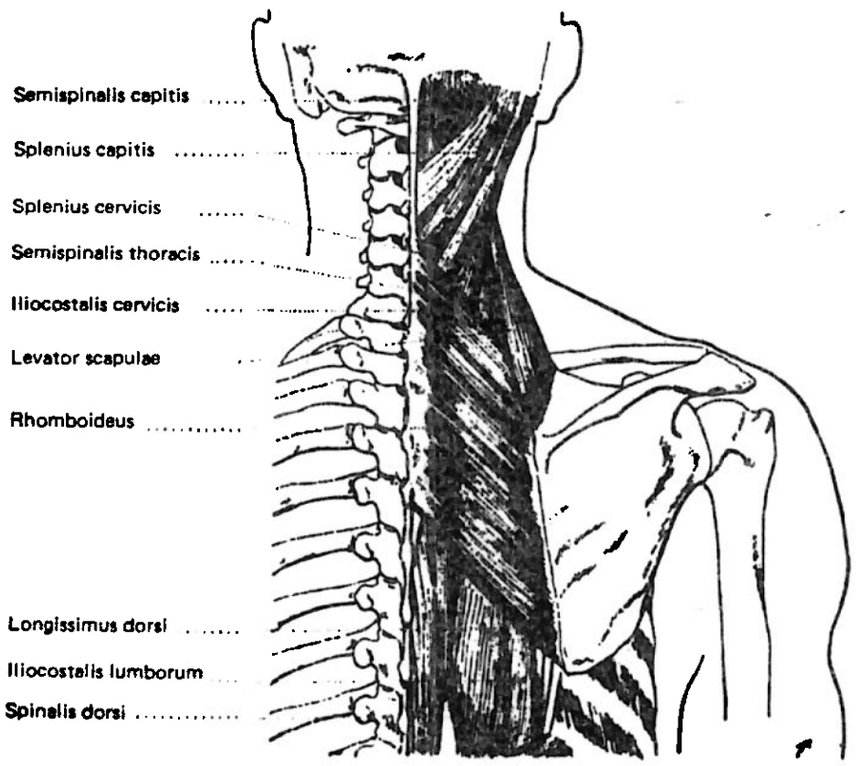


FIGURE 2: RHOMBOIDS AND LEVATOR SCAPULAE WITH THE ADJACENT MUSCLES

Plate 50: MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN

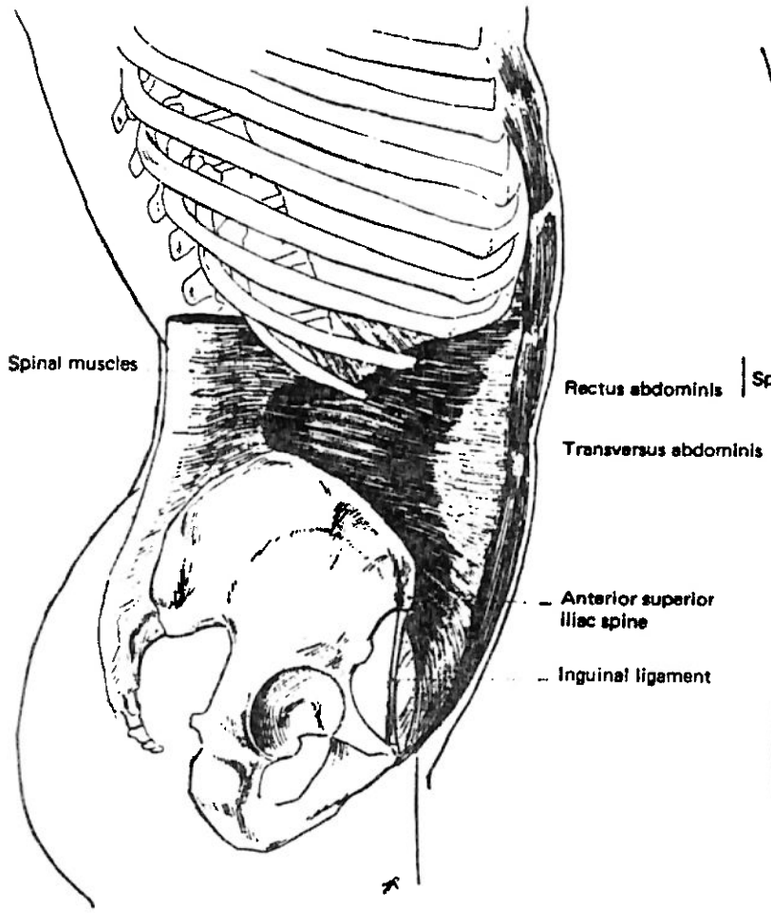


FIGURE 1: TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS

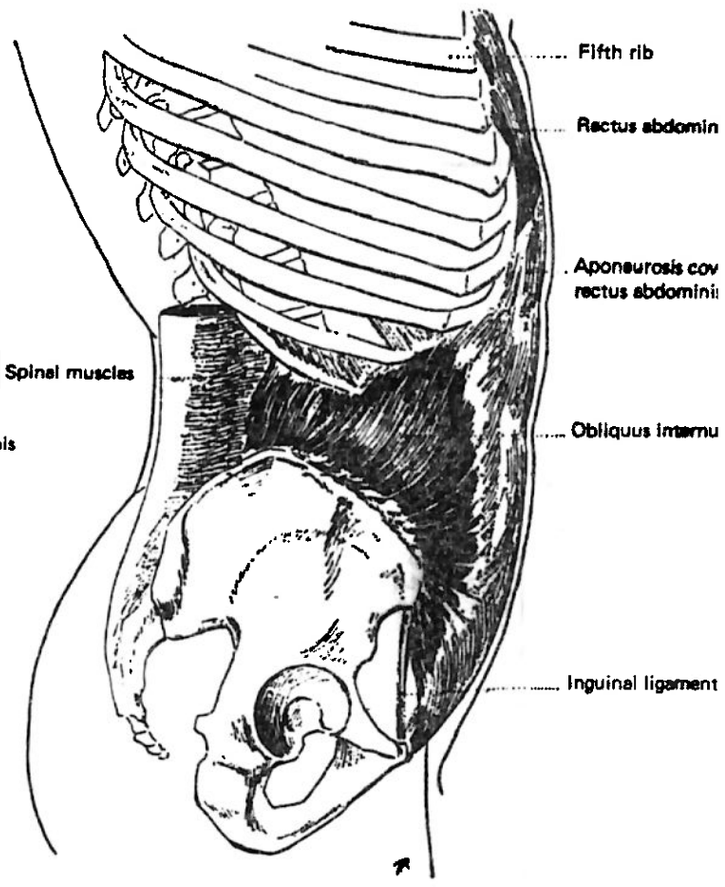
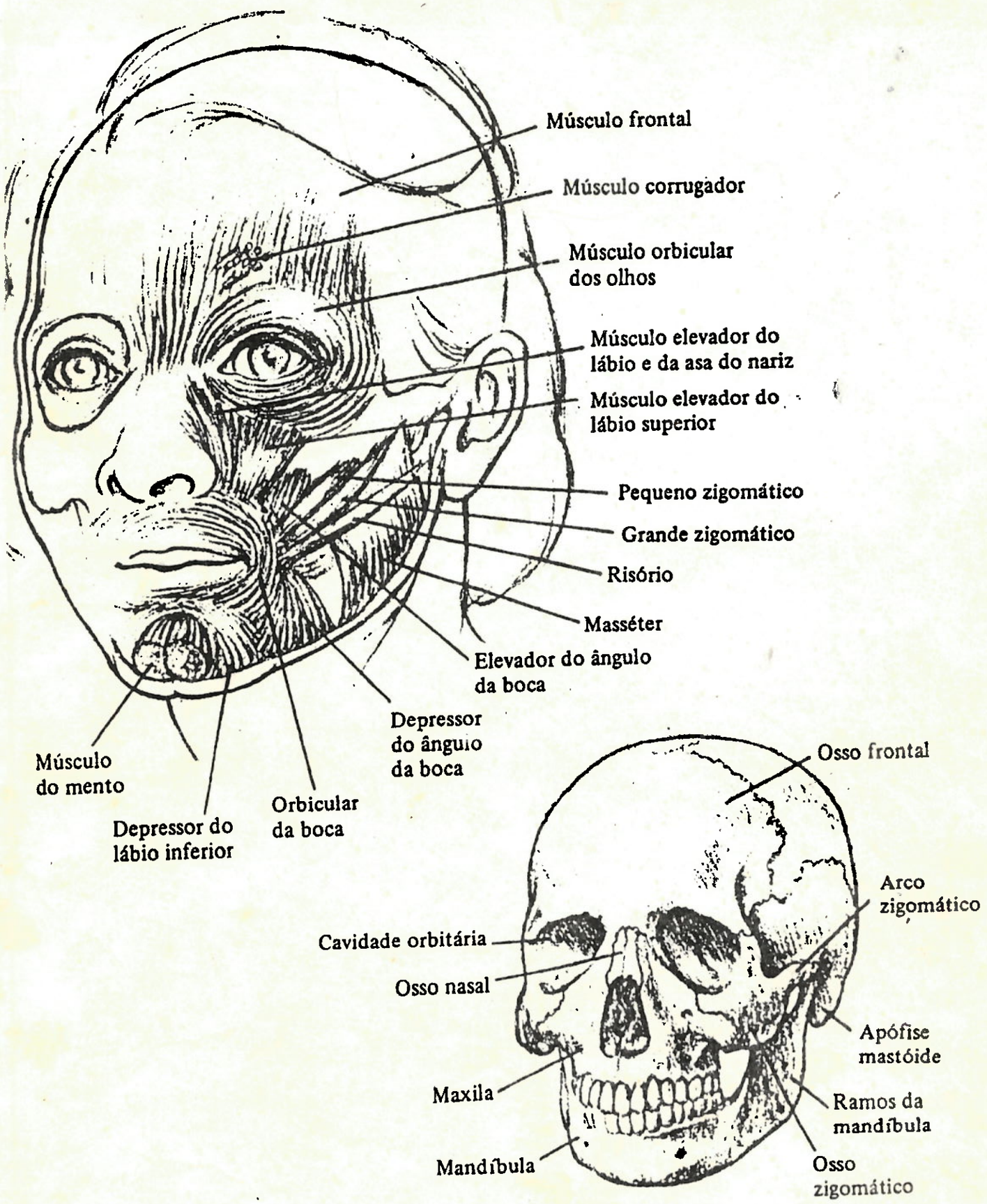
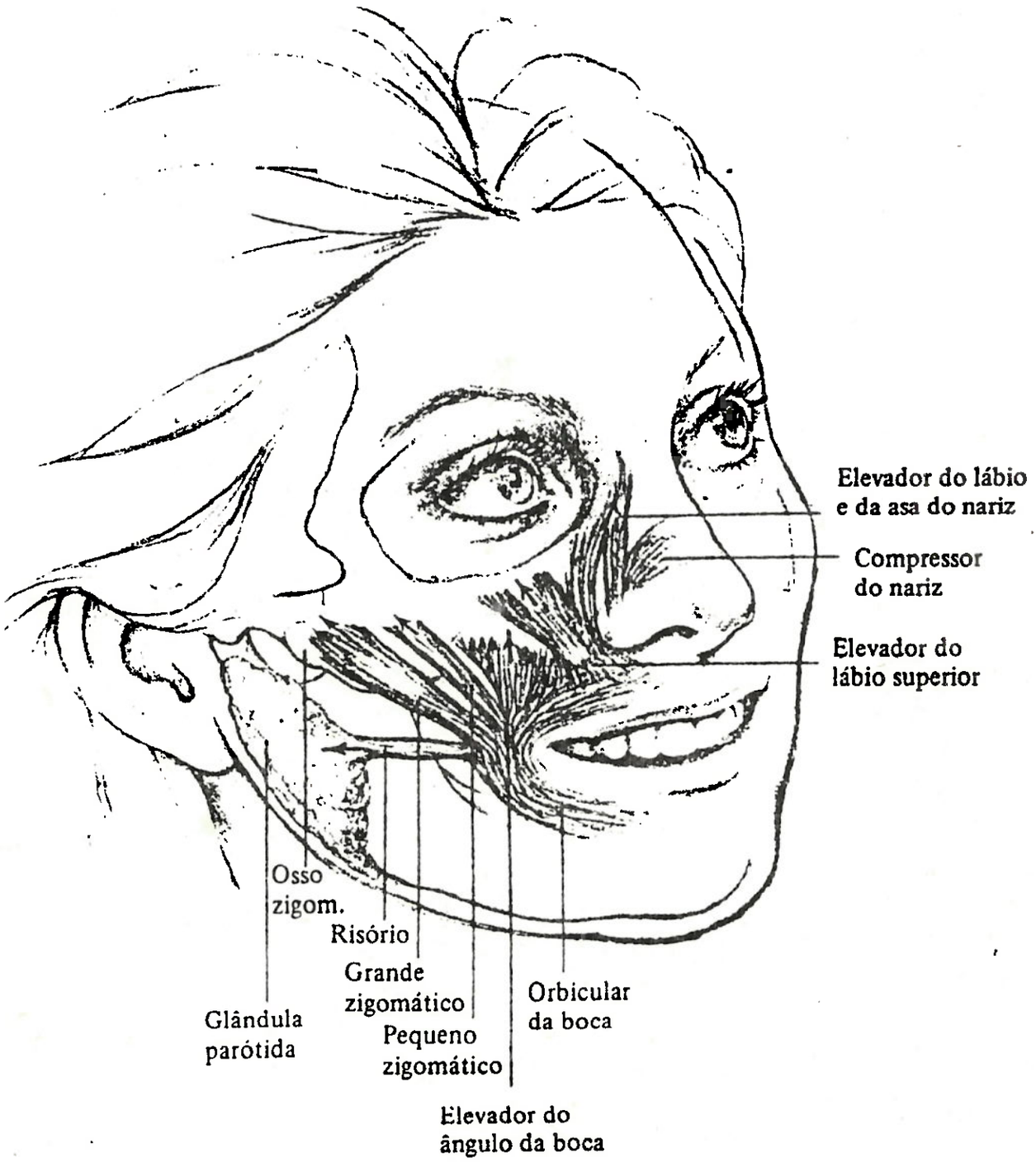


FIGURE 2: OBLIQUUS INTERNUS, MIDDLE LAYER

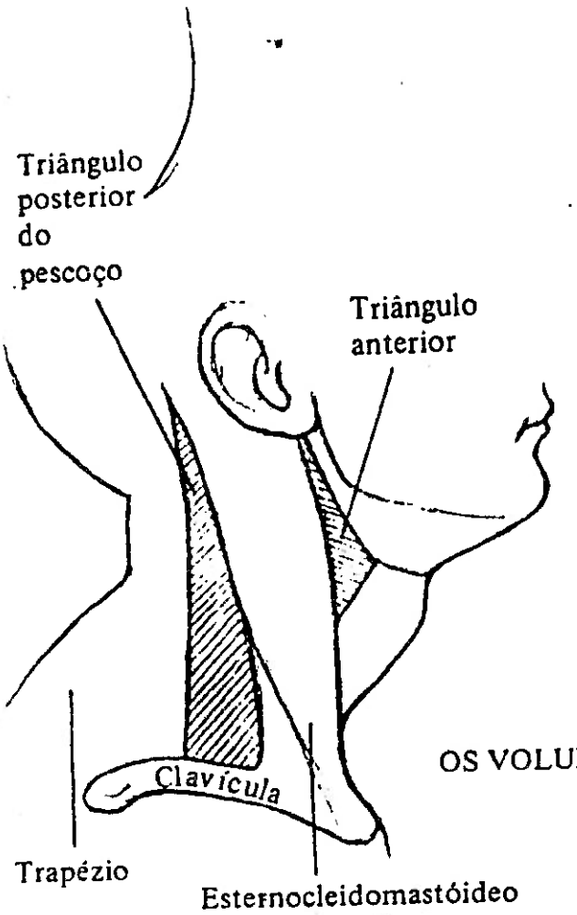
O crânio e os músculos do rosto



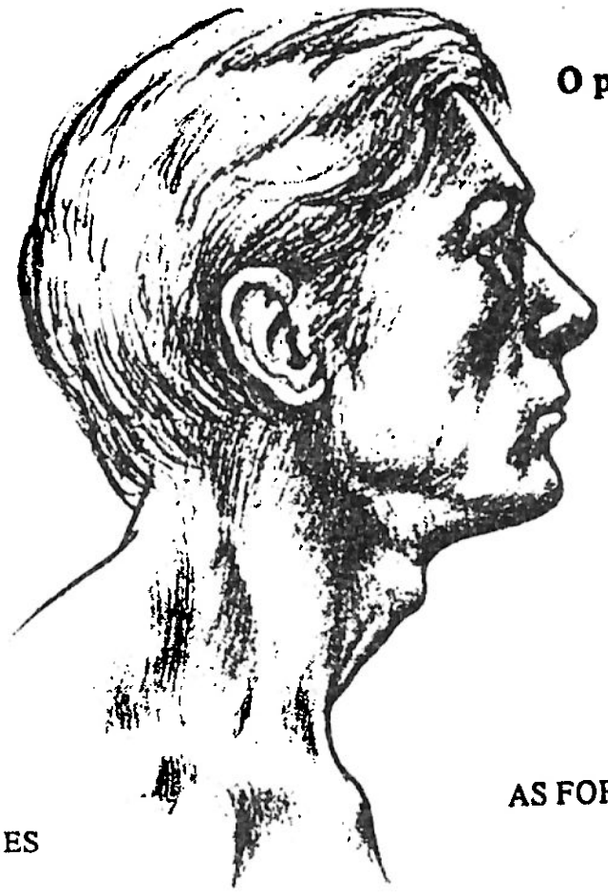
Os músculos responsáveis pela expressão do sorriso, riso e ironia



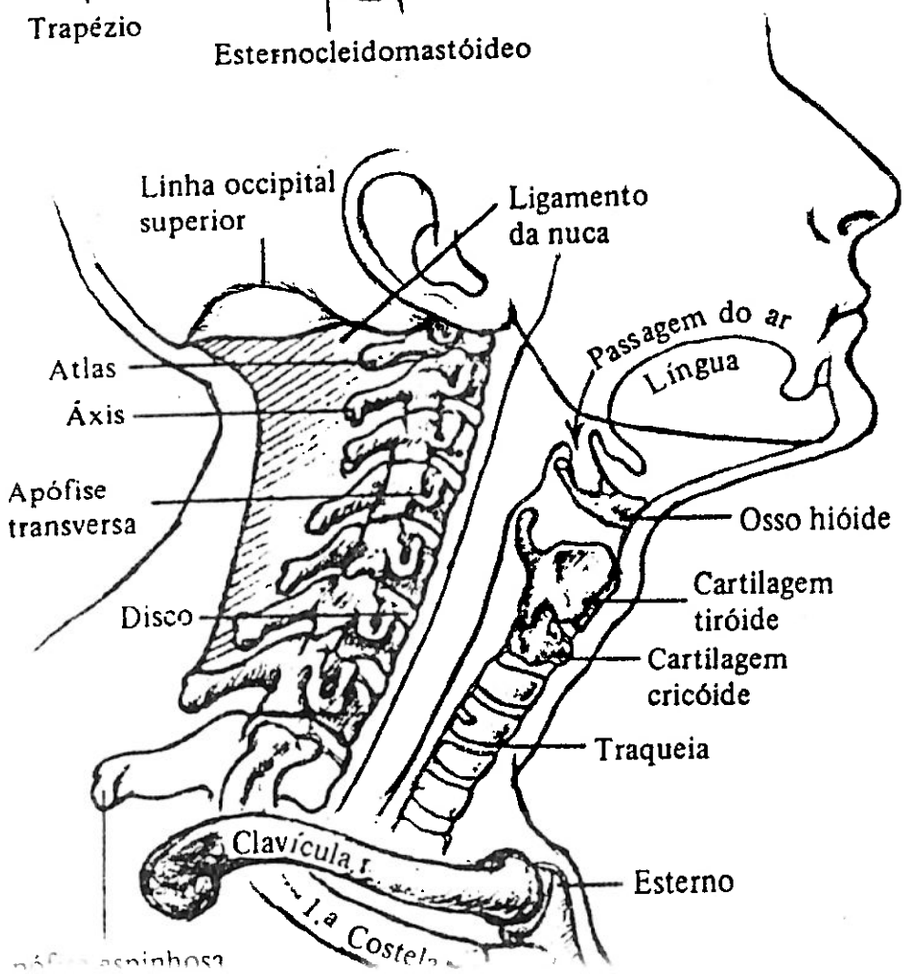
O pescoço

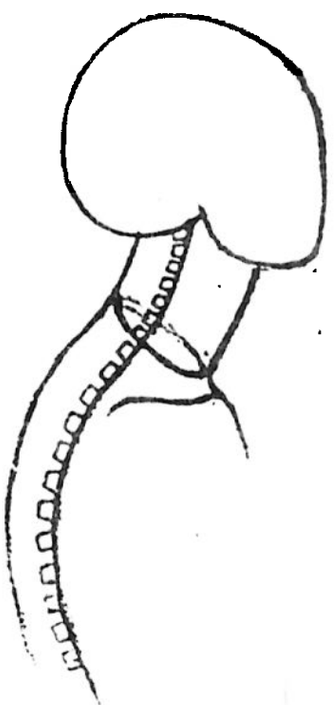


OS VOLUMES



AS FORMAS





A curvatura das vértebras cervicais provoca a

Plate 37: MUSCLES OF THE HEAD

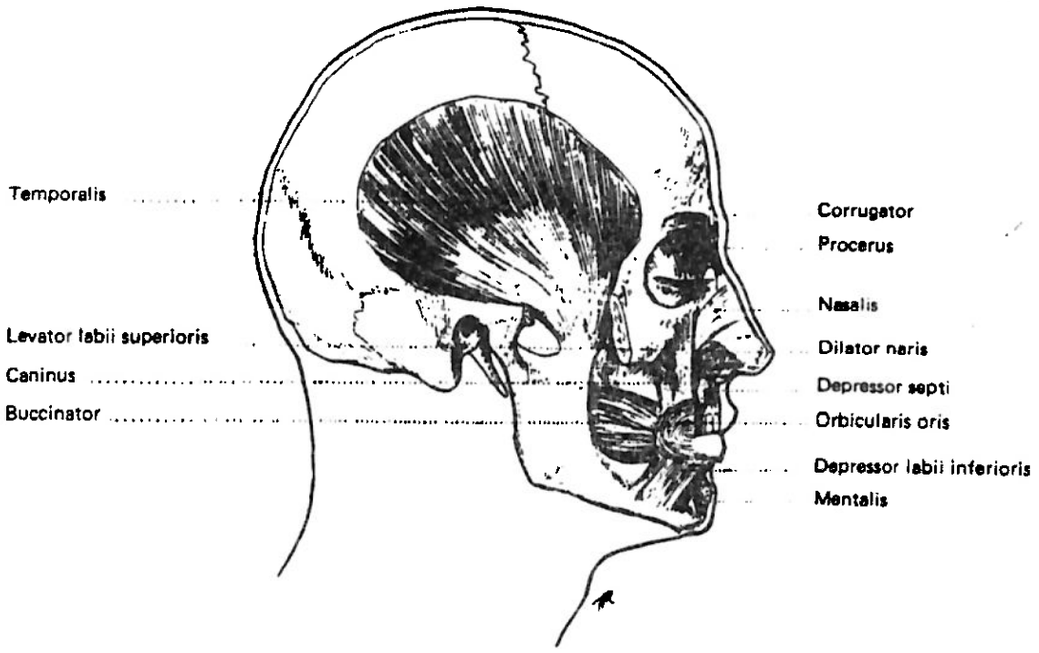


FIGURE 1: DEEP LAYER

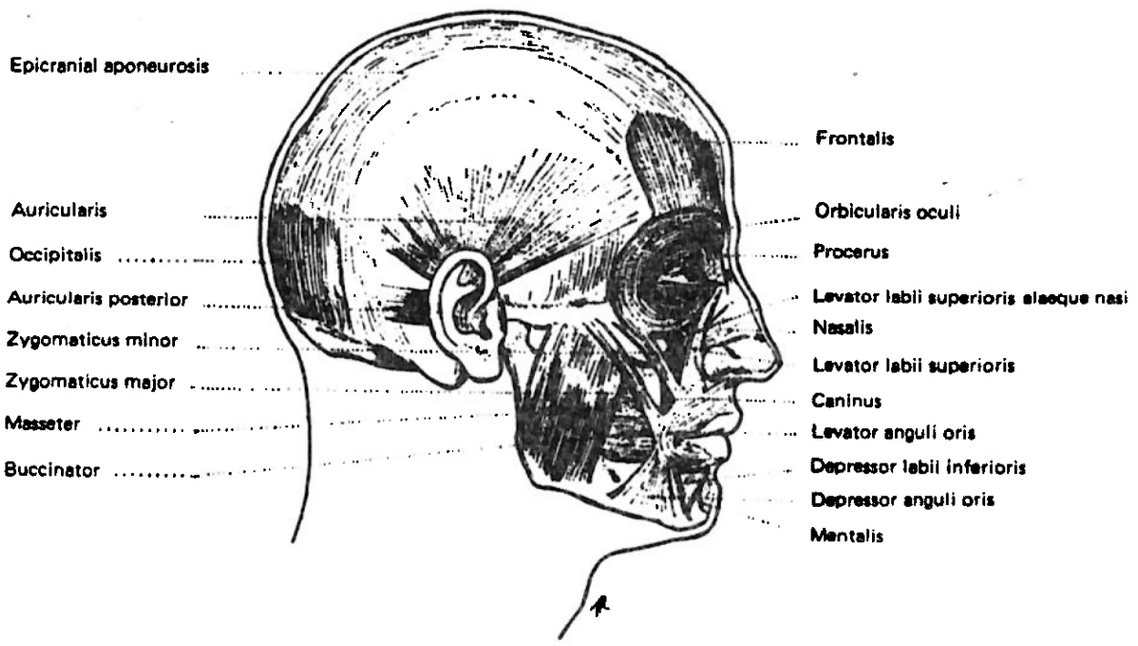
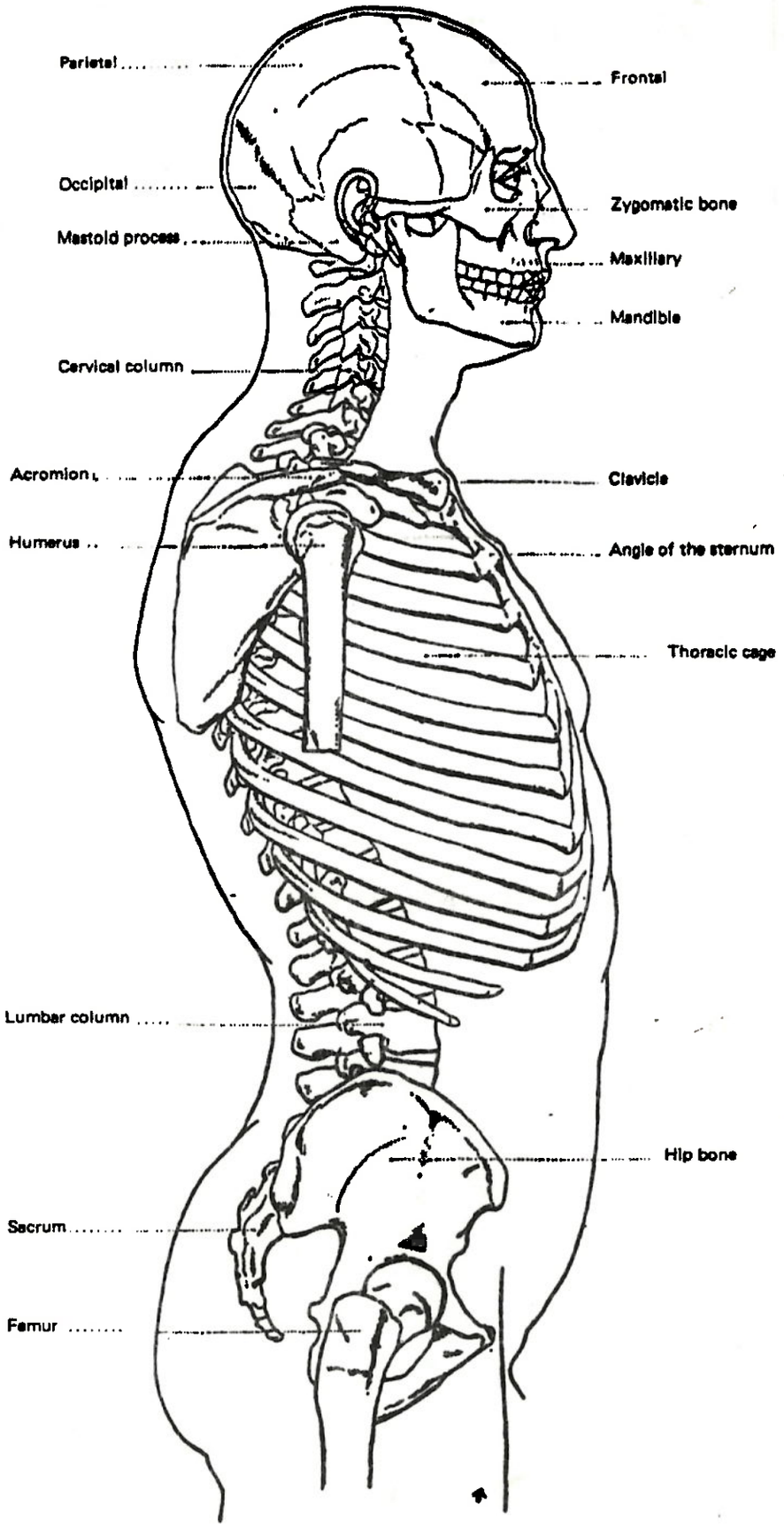
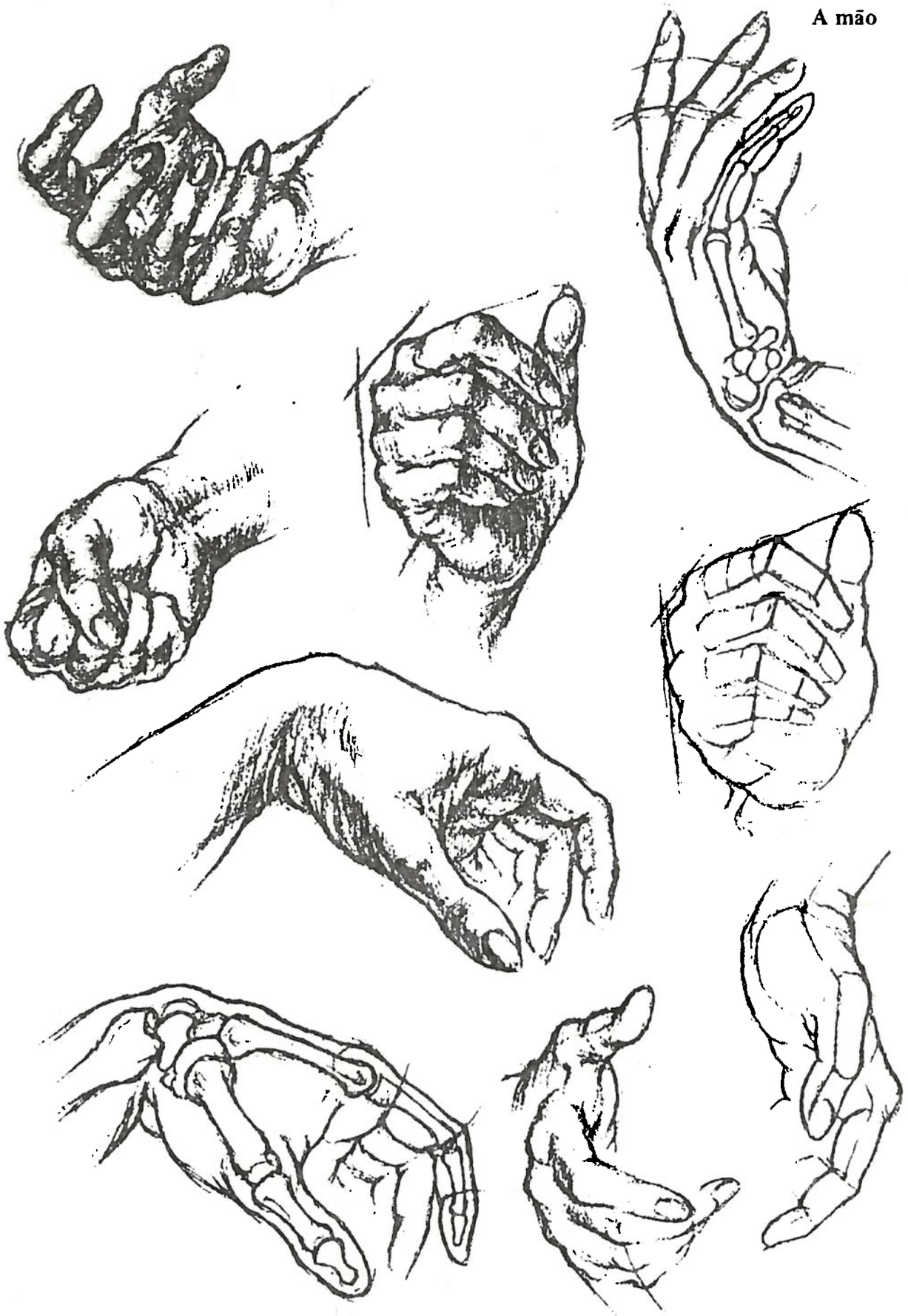


FIGURE 2: SUPERFICIAL LAYER

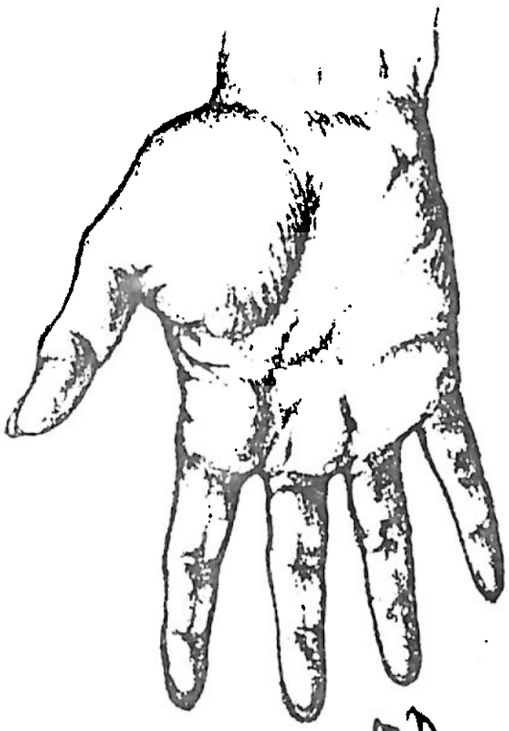
Plate 18: SKELETON OF THE TRUNK

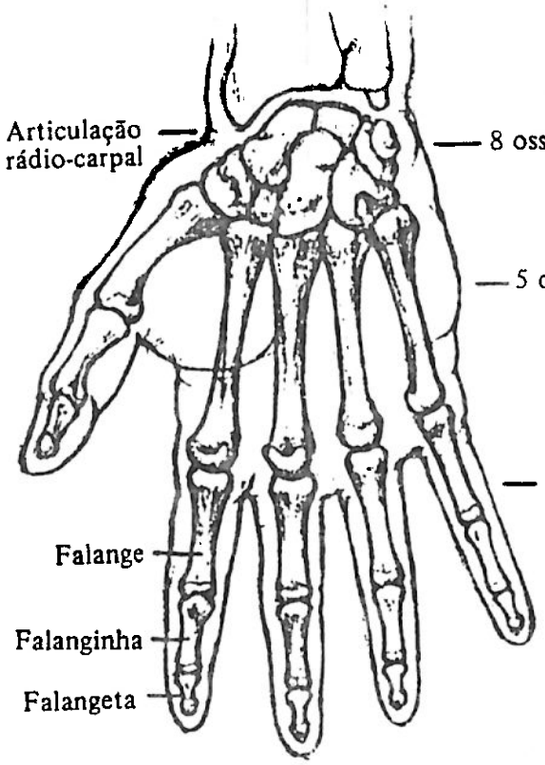


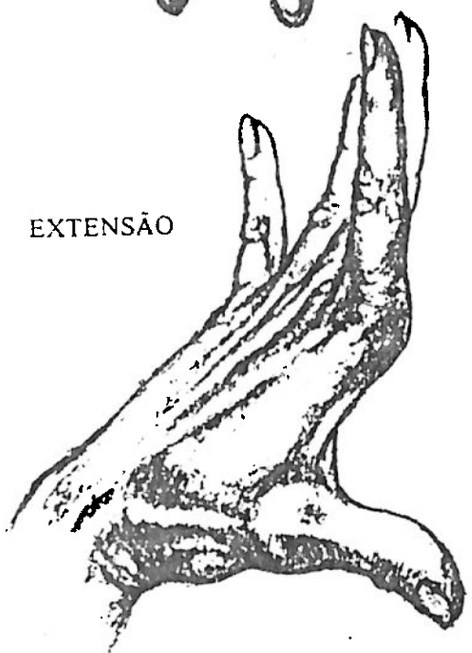
LATERAL ASPECT



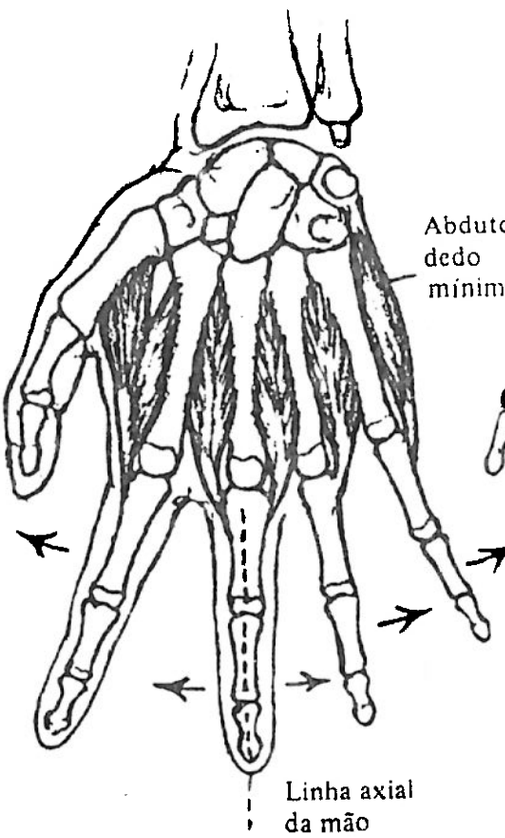
A mão e os movimentos dos dedos



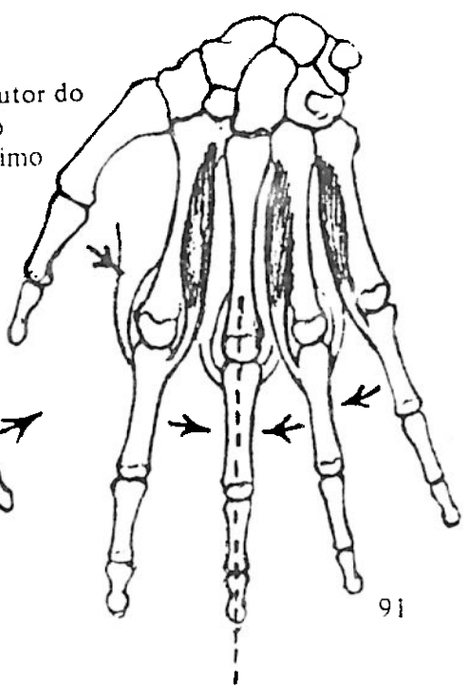


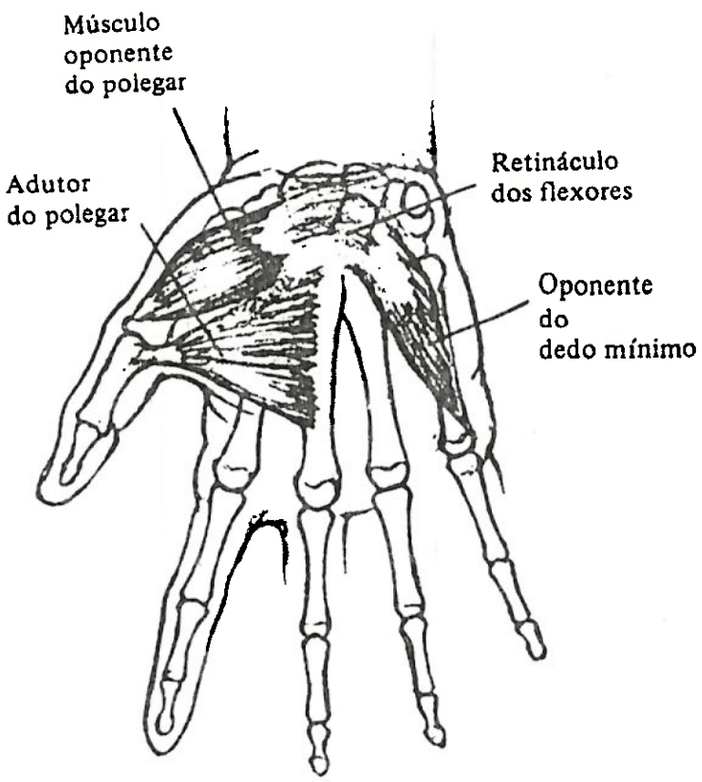


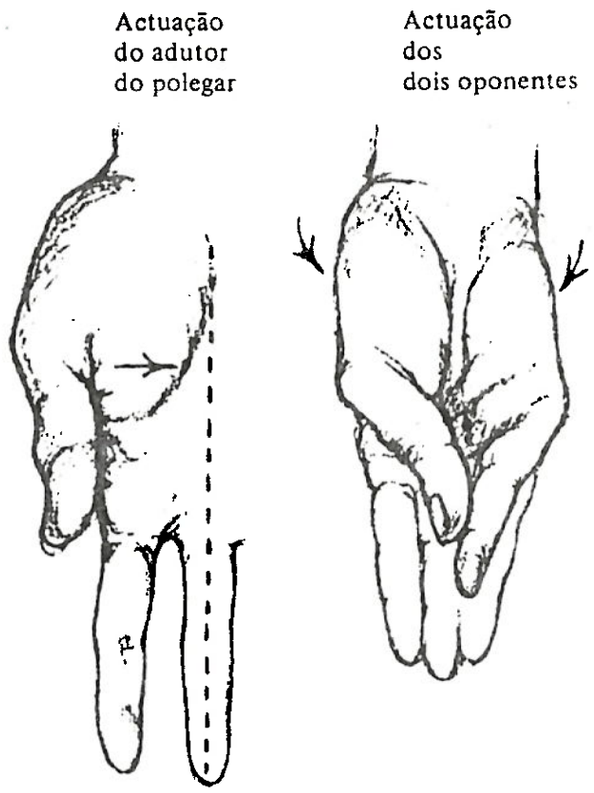
ADUÇÃO
por 3 interósseos palmares

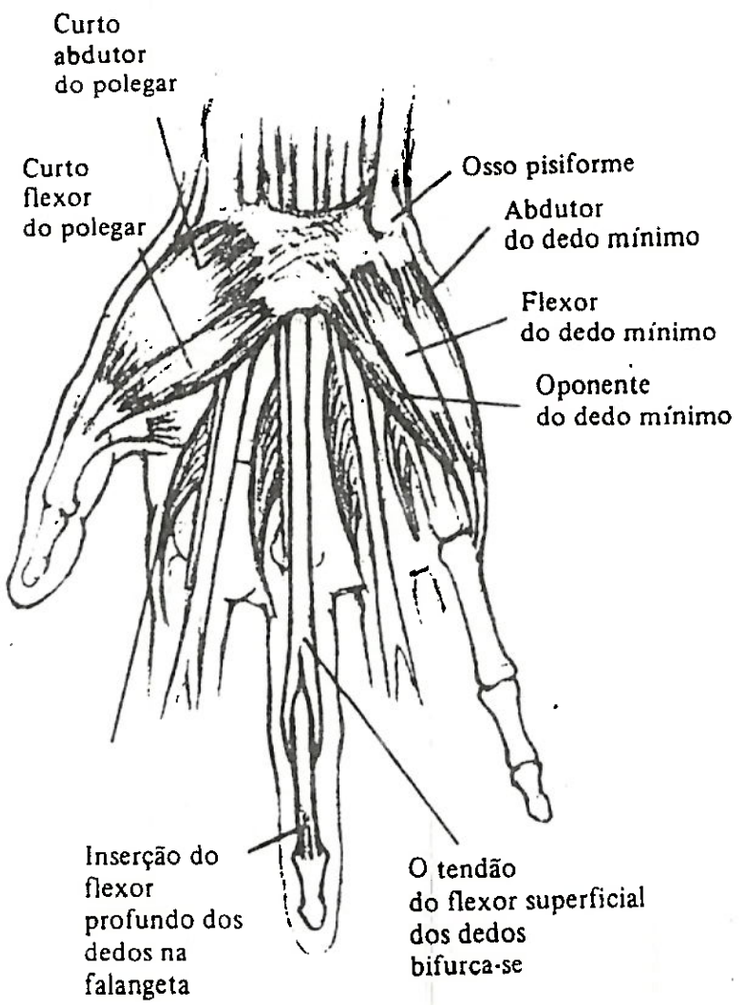


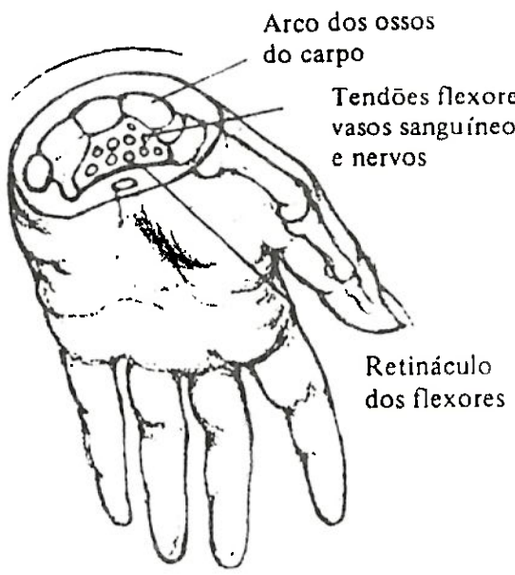
ABDUÇÃO
por 4 interósseos dorsais











Os ossos do carpo formam um arco no pulso sob o qual os tendões flexores estão protegidos. O arco é mantido por um ligamento fibroso chamado retináculo dos flexores, que o atravessa estando ligado aos ossos mediais e laterais do carpo

A palma da mão e o polegar

Plate 107: MOVEMENTS OF THE LOWER LIMB

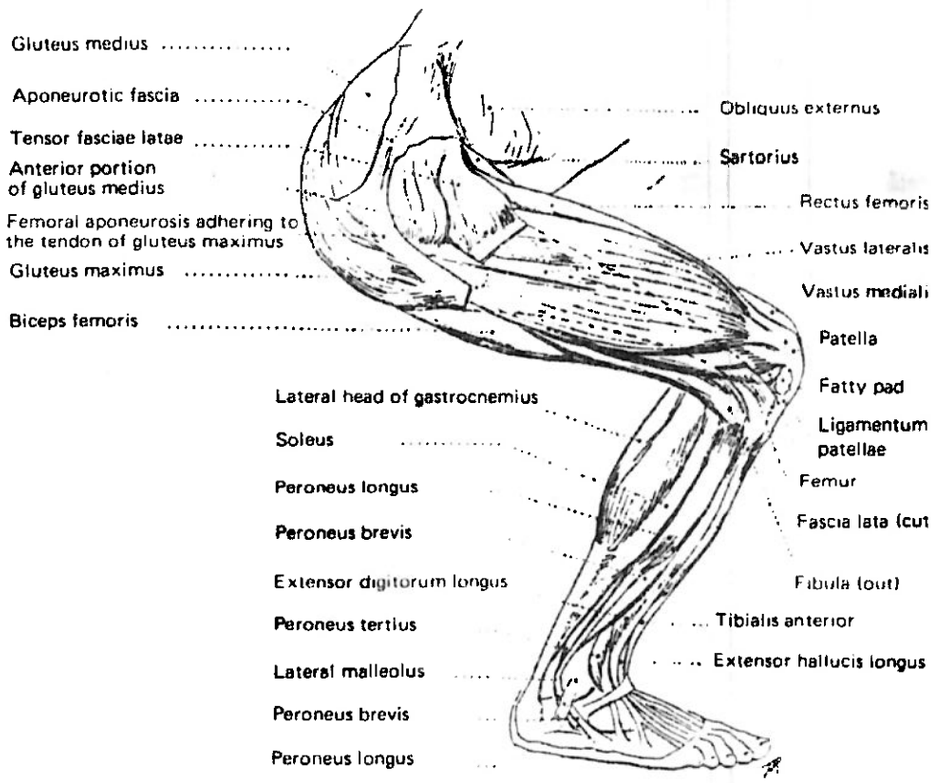


FIGURE 1. FLEXION TO RIGHT ANGLE, FEET ON THE GROUND

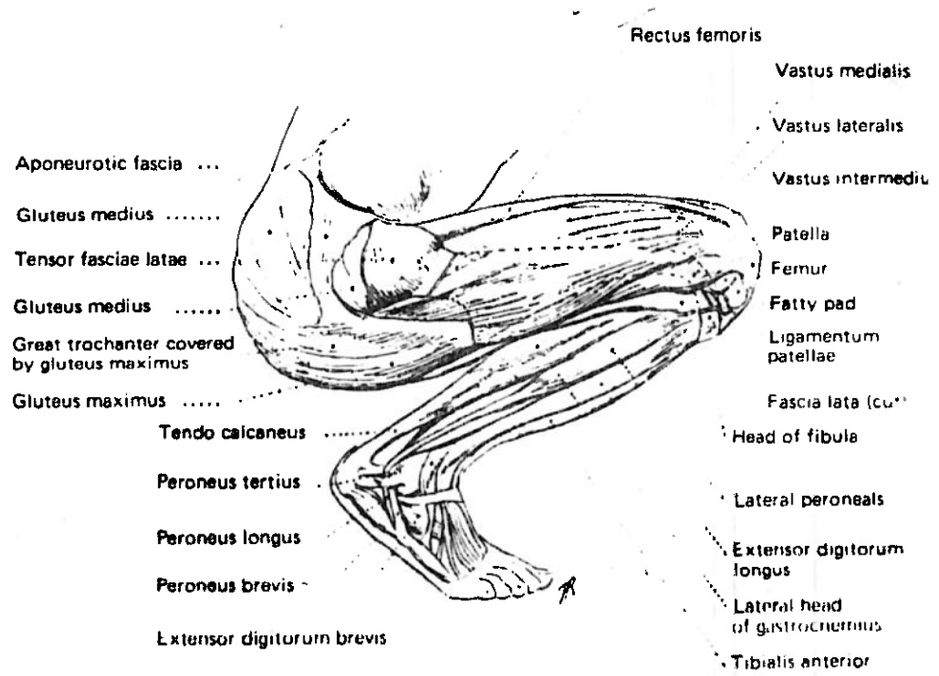
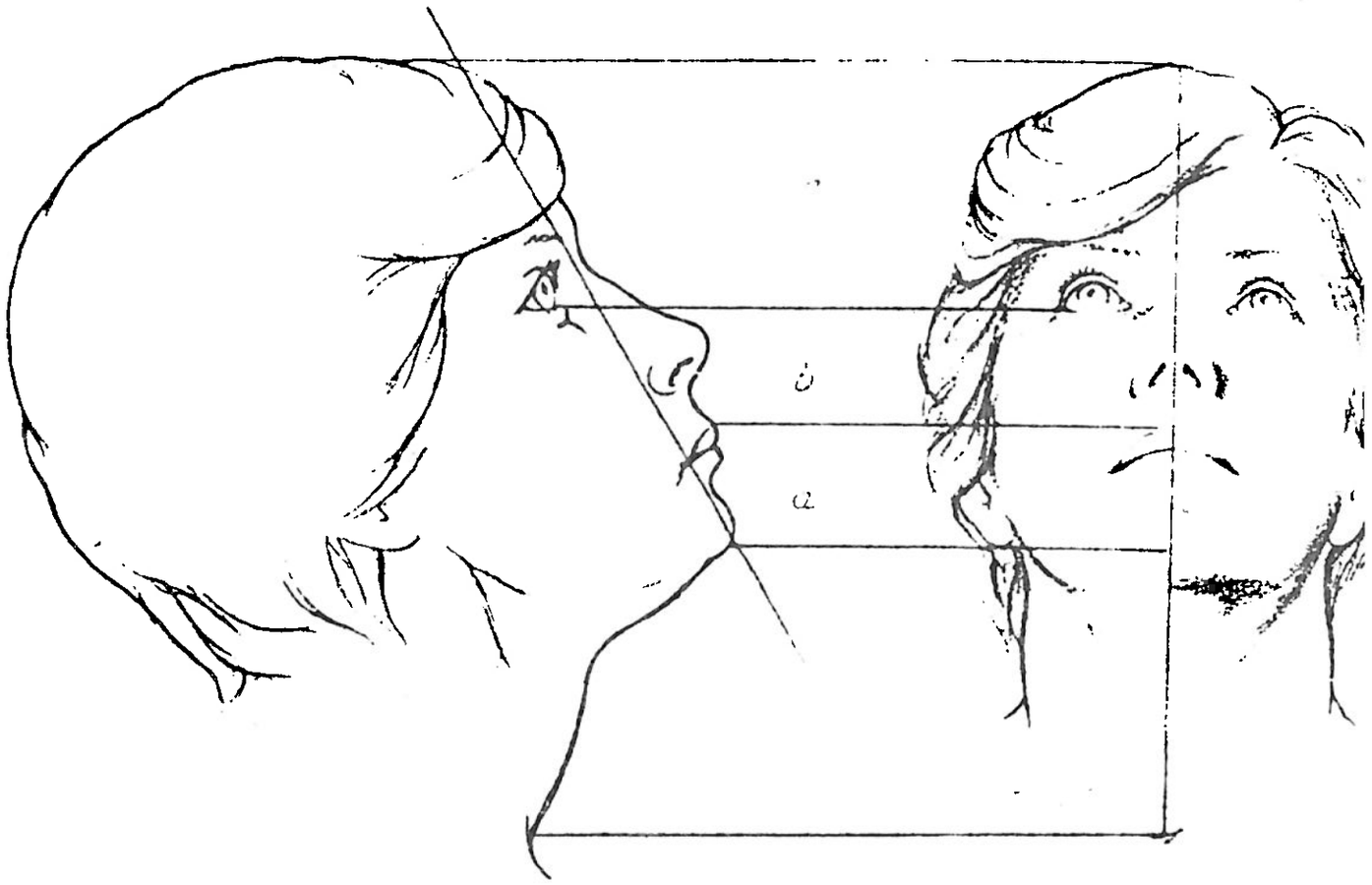
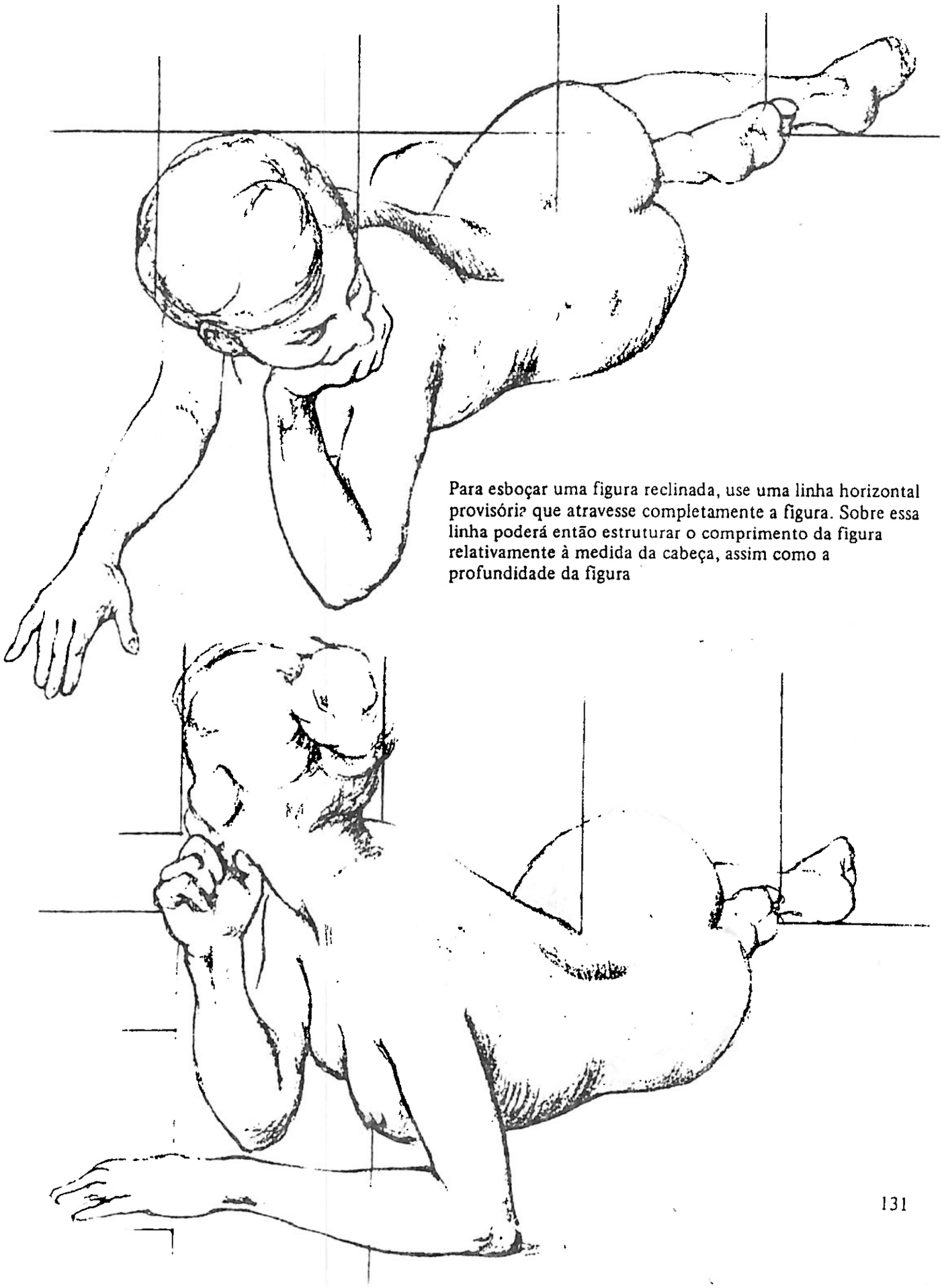


FIGURE 2. FLEXION TO ACUTE ANGLE, FEET ON THE GROUND

A figura mostra um rosto visto de frente e a sua projecção lateral, quando ele se encontra nivelado com o seu próprio rosto e olhos. As distâncias verticais entre certos pontos estão marcadas com as letras a, b e c

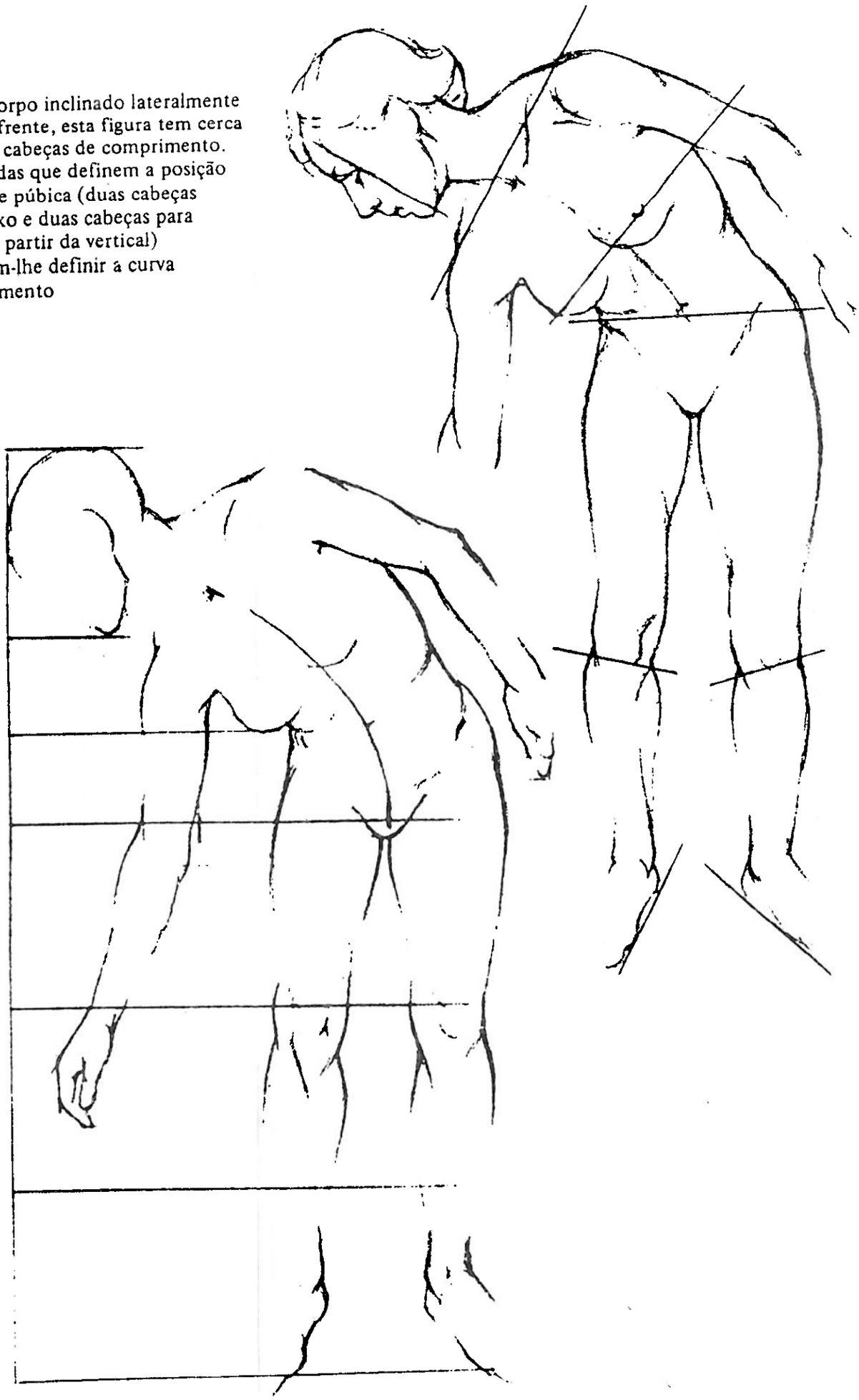


Esta figura mostra a vista de frente e a projecção lateral do rosto quando este se encontra inclinado para trás relativamente ao plano vertical que contém o nosso próprio rosto e olhos. Compare com a ilustração anterior. A distância vertical *a* é quase a mesma, porqu a inclinaçao é ligeira. A distância designada por *b* diminuiu um pou mais, e a distância designada por *c* foi a que sofreu maior diminuiçi Isto deve-se ao facto de as partes do rosto nas áreas *b* e *c* se terem desviado cada vez mais do plano vertical do nosso rosto e olhos

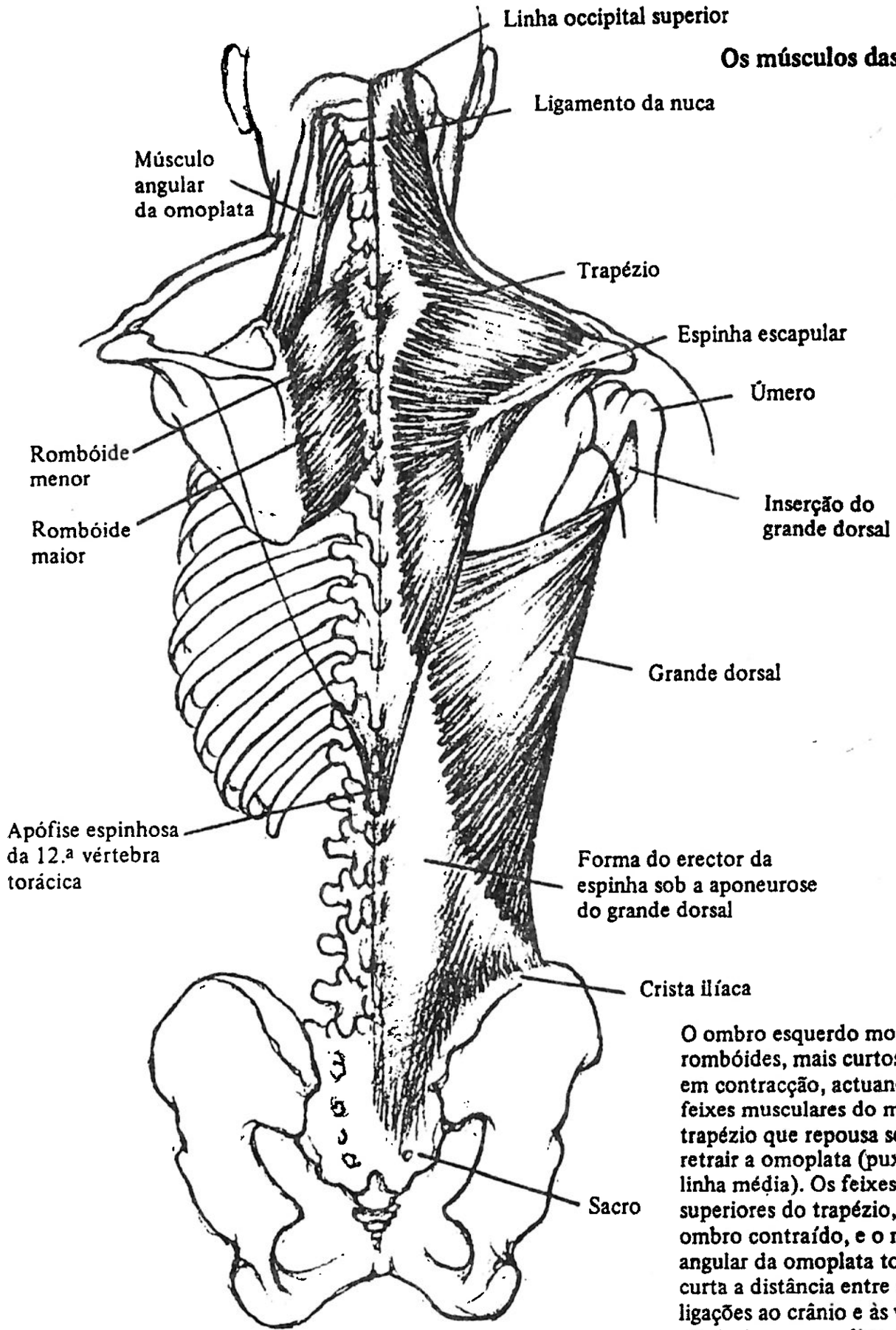


Para esboçar uma figura reclinada, use uma linha horizontal provisória que atravesse completamente a figura. Sobre essa linha poderá então estruturar o comprimento da figura relativamente à medida da cabeça, assim como a profundidade da figura

Com o corpo inclinado lateralmente e para a frente, esta figura tem cerca de cinco cabeças de comprimento. As medidas que definem a posição da sínfise púbica (duas cabeças para baixo e duas cabeças para dentro a partir da vertical) permitem-lhe definir a curva do movimento

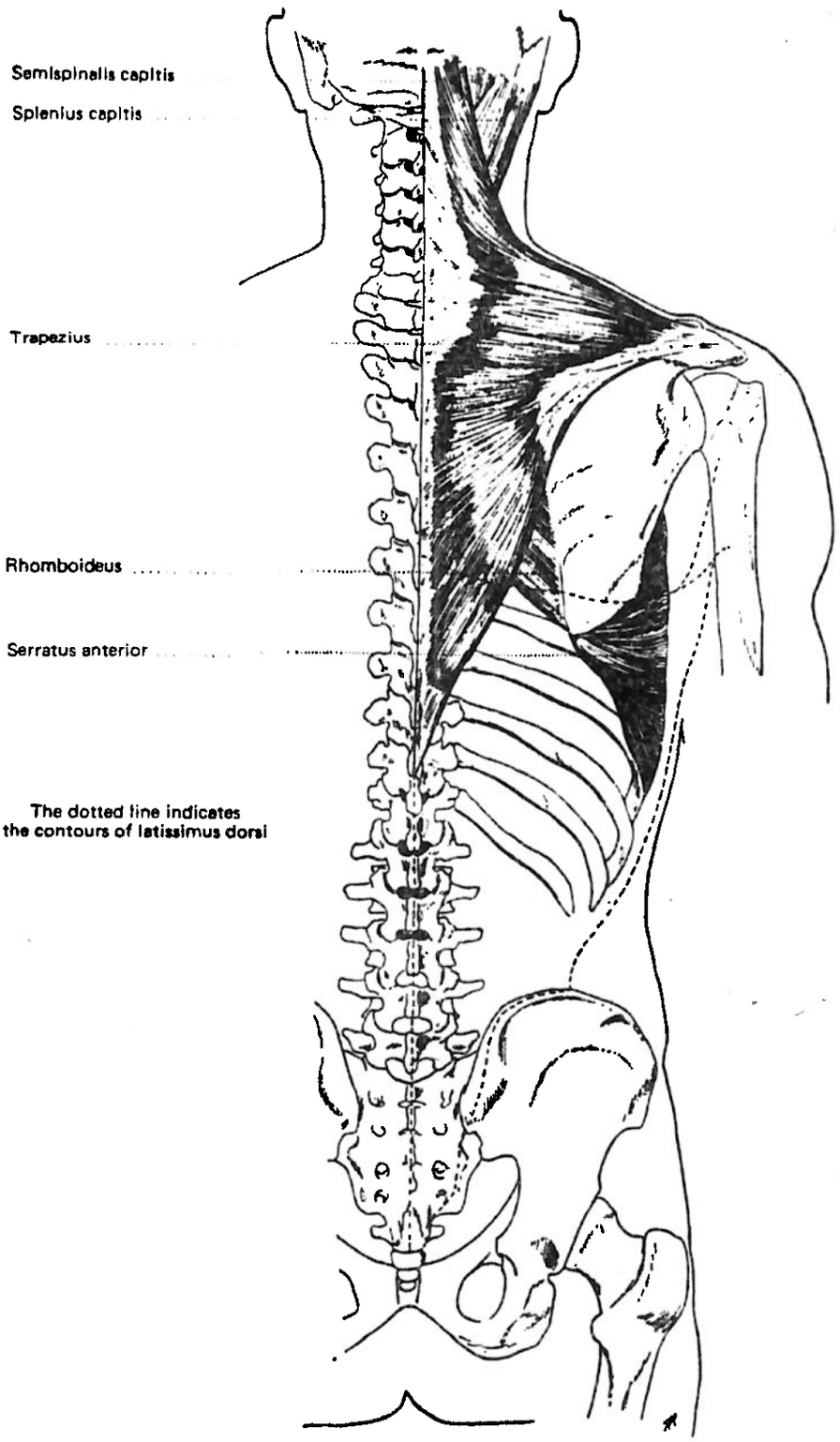


Os músculos das costas



O ombro esquerdo mostra os dois rombóides, mais curtos e roliços em contracção, actuando com os feixes musculares do meio do trapézio que repousa sobre eles para retrair a omoplata (puxá-la para a linha média). Os feixes musculares superiores do trapézio, salientes no ombro contraído, e o músculo angular da omoplata tornam mais curta a distância entre as suas ligações ao crânio e às vértebras cervicais e as suas ligações à

Plate 44: MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK AND NECK (POSTERIOR ASPECT)



TRAPEZIUS